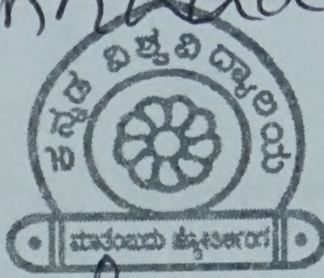
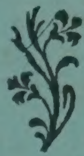




...a Research Institute,
Dharwar
1951

Twelve Years

of

Kannada Research

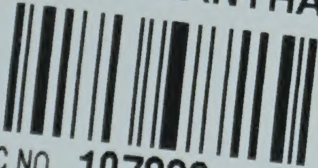
(in Bombay State)

1939—51

By

Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A.,

Director of Kannada Research.



Kannada Research Institute,

Dharwar

1951

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Foreword

The Kannada Research Institute which was established at Dharwar by the Government of Bombay in 1939, has done admirable work during the last twelve years under the direction of Vidyaratna Shri R S.Panchamukhi, M.A.,Director of Kannada Research It has rightly included in its programme the collection and study of basic materials such as archaeological remains, epigraphs, works of art and architecture, literary manuscript works and historical documents which help to reveal the history and culture of the region in which they are found. The results achieved in their interpretation have been highly appreciated by scholars all over India and abroad, as attested by the opinions recorded in this booklet. The Museum, the Post-graduate teaching for Ph. D., the training of students and the Research Seminar are indeed the most important and useful units which help to disseminate the results of the study and research to the students and the interested public. I perfectly agree with the remark of a scholar that the Institute has done "marvellous work which should be the envy of any Research Institute".

I feel happy to find that the Karnatak has at last found in this Research Centre a competent and capable medium for unravelling and properly interpreting the hidden treasures of her glorious culture. It is an agreeable surprise to see that the achievements in all the fields mentioned above have exceeded our expectations. We have every confidence for and can expect greater progress in all the fields of research including the newly started branches of Kannada Language and Literature, Sociology and Philology, under the enthusiastic guidance of the Director, provided the Government would extend well-merited help and encouragement to the Institute liberally.

It is a happy idea of the Director to publish in the form of a brochure a brief account of the work done so far by the Institute since its inception, for the information of the scholars and the general public. The account contains a plain and authenticated statement of the work done in each branch and a perusal would convince any scholar that the task achieved is Herculean and has been accomplished most creditably within such a short space of time.

I cannot but suggest here that the work of the Institute should be availed of by all students of research, and the Karnatak University should feel no hesitation in affording all facilities for expanding its activities and for imparting post-graduate instruction in ancient Indian History and Culture with special reference to Karnatak.

Karnatak University,
Dharwar
Dated 5th April, 1951

R. A. Jahagirdar

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PLATES

[I record my grateful thanks to Shri R. A. Jahagirdar, M. A., LL. B., Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University and Chairman, Advisory Board of Kannada Research for having added a Foreword to this book-let.

R. S. P.]

The following Members constitute the Advisory Board of Kannada Research at present :–

1. Shri R. A. Jahagirdar, M. A., LL. B.,
Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar
(Ex-Officio Chairman).

2. The Hon'ble Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M.A.,LL.B.,
Deputy Minister, Government of India.

3. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, M. A., Ph. D.,
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4. Principal V. K. Gokak, B. A. (Oxon.),
Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

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Central College, Bangalore.

6. Prof. S. S. Malwad, M. A., (Ex–Officio Member)
Professor of Kannada, Karnatak College, Dharwar.

7. Shri Adya Rangacharya, M. A. (Lond.), Dharwar.

8. Prof. K. G. Kundangar, M. A.,
Professor of Kannada, Rani Parvatidevi
College, Belgaum.

9. Vidyaratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A.,
Director, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.
(Ex–Officio Member and Secretary)

Introductory

The Kannada Research Institute was established at Dharwar by the Government of Bombay in 1939, to carry on research work in Karnatak History, Archaeology etc. and Kannada Language and Literature. An Advisory Board was constituted by the Government to advise Government and the Director of Kannada Research on matters concerning research work in Karnatak.

With the advice given from time to time by this Board, the research work is being conducted on the lines adumbrated in the *Memorandum on Kannada Research in Bombay Province* which was adopted by the first Advisory Board in their two-day session held on 5th and 6th November, 1939. The work was begun single-handed by the Director of Kannada Research. Two Research Fellowships had been provided, for training at the Institute of which one was converted into Research Assistant's post in 1943. The Director was assisted in his work by the Assistant and a Photographer-Artist until in 1949 the Government were pleased to expand the Institute by making provision for three Readerships in (1) Kannada Language and Literature, (2) Dravidian Philology and (3) Sociology, and four studentships, one each for these three subjects and one for Karnatak History and Archaeology. The post of a Librarian was also sanctioned along with the above staff.

In the following pages, a brief outline of the work accomplished by the Institute during the last twelve years from 1939 to 1951 has been given for the information of the scholars and the general public and a few opinions of scholars and expert researchers are quoted regarding the contribution made by the Institute

to the cause of historical and literary research in Karnatak and through it to the study of ancient Indian culture in general.

A number of research publications have been issued by the Institute during this period. Their list with the opinions of scholars on each work is also given at the end.

Kannada Research Institute
Dharwar
6—3—1951
Mahāśivarātri

R. S Panchamukhi
Director of Kannada Research

Collection and Interpretation of Basic Materials

Karnatak History, Archaeology etc.

The contribution made by the Institute to the study of Karnatak History and Archaeology is manifold. In archaeology several new cultural sites have been discovered and explored on the acid tests of their relation to a prehistoric or historic problem in the following aspects :–

(1) Geological and Geographical
(2) Anthropological
(3) Religious and Trade intercourses
(4) Military operations
(5) Political and Social contacts etc.

It is noteworthy that every phase of the pre-historic culture viz., palaeolithic, neolithic, megalithic and the age of metals (iron age) is represented by the remains unearthed in Karnatak from the sites explored by this Institute. For further particulars, the reader is referred to the Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province 1941–46 pp. 42 ff. Since 1946, ten more sites have been discovered from the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts which from the pottery and other remains are assignable to the Āndhra period (1st Century B. C. to 3rd Century A. D.). The potsherds from Hosaḷḷi and Siragambi in the Hirekerur Taluk have much similarity with the northern black polished ware and this would extend the distribution of the ware farther south which is noteworthy. The total number of sites discovered and explored

by the Institute so far comes to 34. By these discoveries Karnatak has now found a definite place on the Archaeological Map of India. The pre-historic archaeological material unearthed by the explorations is exhibited in the pre-historic gallery of the Museum.

The late Rao Bahadur K N. Dikshit, the then Director-General of Archaeology observed as early as 1943 as follows:—

"It is gratifying to me to see that under Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi, Director of Kannada Research, further progress has been done during the last 18 months. His examination of the surface remains in various parts of the Karnatak has revealed a chain of sites in the Bilgi Petha of the Bijapur district, the existence of which was never suspected. The time has now come for starting a programme of regular and systematic excavation in the Bombay Karnatak, particularly in view of the connected cultures in the adjoining districts of Mysore, Madras Presidency and Hyderabad." This is reiterated in his second note dated 15–2–1945:—

"The time has now come for the Director to start excavation work as a sequel to the vast and fruitful exploration carried on by him during the past five years."

In 1946, the Director associated himself with the excavation work of Brahmapuri site at Kolhapur organised by the State Durbar. The importance of the site had been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister of Kolhapur and of the Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi, by the Director in his exploration tour of 1942. In March 1949, the Director led the research expedition of Dr. F. E. Zeuner, D.Sc. Ph.D. Professor of Geo-chronology, University of London, in Karnatak and took them to select palaeolithic sites, such as Khēḍ



Palaeographic Gallery— Inscriptions arranged chronologically to illustrate the evolution of Kannad
Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

Meṇasgi, Beṇṇihaḷḷa (nālā) etc., for further exploration and study. Dr. Zeuner, it may be noted, had been invited to India by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, to study the chronology of the pre-historic sites by the methods of soil analysis.

Epigraphy

A regular survey of the Kannada districts of the Bombay Presidency was conducted for the collection of inscriptions, manuscripts and other cultural remains.

The total number of the inscriptions examined and copied during the period under notice comes to 850. 35 sets of copper-plates were secured and studied. They range in date, from the 1st Century B. C. to the 17th Century A. D. and represent the following dynasties of kings:— (1) Kadambas of Banavāsi, (2) Chalukyas of Badami, (3) Rāshṭrakūṭās of Māḷkhēḍ, (4) Chālukyas and Kaḷachuryas of Kalyāṇi, (5) Yādavas of Dēvagiri and Hoysaḷas of Dvārasamudra, and (6) the Vijayanagara kings. Besides these families, the following new dynasties have been brought to light for the first time:— (1) the Bhōja kings of Goa of the 6th–7th Century A. D., (2) the Kadambas of Chandāvar (11th–12th Century A. D.), (3) the Silāhāras of Akkalkōṭ, Iṇḍi and Sindgi and of Jath and Athaṇi (11th–12th Century A. D.) and (4) the Nagire and Hāḍuvaḷḷi chiefs of the West Coast. The inscriptions furnish many interesting details regarding the social, economic and religious history of Karnatak in their respective periods.

The most note-worthy documents under epigraphy are the Vaḍagaon-Mādhavapūr Brāhmi inscription of 1st century B C in Prākrit, commemorating the performance of Vedic sacrifices by a person of *Kasapagota* and the Badami rock inscription of

Pulikesi I dated Śaka 465 recording the construction
Badami hill-fort by Chalikya Vallabhēśvara (Pulikesi I).

Among the copper-plate records, the Kiṛukuppadūr
of Kadamba Krishṇavarman II (6th Centuty A. D.
Mudhōḷ plates of Pūgavarman (6th Century A. D.), the
plates of Bhōja Kāpālivarman (6th Century A. D.) and
Beḍkihāḷ plates of Chālukya Iṛivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya (Śaka
are some of the important discoveries which add considerabl
our knowledge about the ancient history of Karnatak. Be
the above, the nine photo–prints of inscribed copper-p
which were received from Prof. A. K. Priyolkar, M. A.
Bombay for reading and study, disclose the existence of two n
Bhōja kings namely:– Prithivīmallavarman and Anirjitavarn
administering in and near Goa and Karwar in the 6th Cent
A. D.

It is interesting to note that the **seals** of the Mudhōḷ a
Beḍkihāḷ sets bear, unusually, the figures of **Hanuman** a
Mahishasuramardini respectively.

Numismatics

A large collection of coins was made in this survey. The
comprise mostly copper fabrics belonging to the Vijayanagar
and Maratha families. A study of the few representative coppe
coins of the Vijayanagara kings by the Director was publishe
in the All-India Numismatic Journal Vol. V, pp. 49 ff.
They belong to Kṛishṇadēvarāya, Sadāśivarāya and
Rāmarāya and exhibit **special features of the copper coinage
of the Vijayanagara period.** A unique **hoard of silver coins**
from Honāvar in the North Kanara district having the legend
Rājādhirāja in Nāgarī characters of the 13th-14th Century A.D.,
on one side and a jumping lion with a sword at the top on the

Plate II

ವಡಗಾವ–ಮಾಧವಪೂರ
ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮೀ ಶಿಲಾಸ್ತಂಭ ಶಾಸನ

ಶಾಸನದ ಮೂಲಪ್ರತಿ

೧) ಭಿಖು–ಸಂಘಾಯ
೨) . . . . .
೩) ಮಹಾಸಾಭಗಪತೋ
೪) ಕಾಠಙಾಸ ಸಿವಯಸಸ
೫) ಣಾಟಪತಿ ಗಾ[ಹ]ಯಸಿ
೬) ತಿ–ವಾಜಪೇಯ–ಯಾಯಿಸ
೭) ಕತು–ಯಾಯಿಸ
೮) . ಅನೇಕ–ಯಞ
೯) ಧನ–ಸಂಘಸ
೧೦) . . ಯದುಗಾಮ
೧೧) ಸ ಅನೇಕ ವೇದಿಸ
೧೨) ಸವ–ಕತುಕಸ
೧೩) ಬಲಹಯ–ಸಖ
೧೪) ಕಸಪಸ–ಗೋತಸ
೧೫) ಧಸಸ

ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿ

Vaḍagaon-Madhavapūr Brāhmī Pillar Inscription.

Text[1]

1. Bhikhu – samghaya
2. . . . . .
3. Mālābhagavatō
4. KāṭhaÑasa Sivayasasa
5. Ṇāṭapati Gā[ha]yasi
6. Ti–Vājapēya–Yāyisa
7. Katu-Yāyisa
8. . Anēka–yaÑa
9. Dhana-samghasa
10. . . Yadugāma
11. Sa anēka–vēdisa
12. Sava–katukasa
13. Baḷahaya–sakha
14. Kasapasa–gōtasa
15. Dhasasa

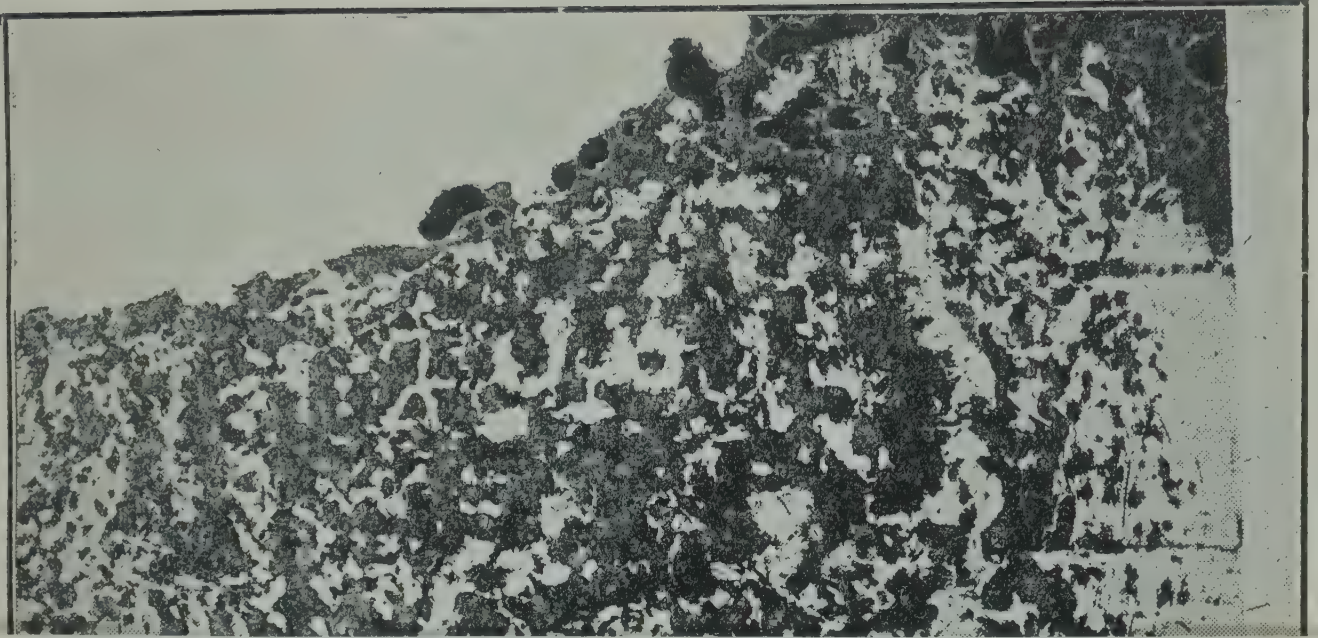
R. S. Panchamukhi.

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1. Provisional transcript.
2. The record will be published seperately with a critical introduction, text and notes.

Plate IV

1
2



A few coins in the Hindu High School, Karwar, and with Mr. B. S. Wagh, Sadāśivagaḍ, Karwar were also examined. Among these, one thick copper piece (wt. 20.5 grains) circular in shape, having a prancing lion with the mouth wide open on the obverse and a six-petalled lotus on the reverse appears to be a *padma-ṭaṅka* of the early Kadambas of Banavāsi from whom the Chalukyas of Badami copied the symbol and technique of coin-making. One rude brass piece weighing 230 grains having a four-petalled lotus, cut deep on the obverse (reverse damaged) in this lot appears to be a **dye of the Early Kadamba coins** with a lotus symbol. Besides the above, a large number of miscellaneous coins of the Chhatrapati and Moslem mints were studied under this section.

A Study of Karnatak Art and Architecture

The Institute has done considerable work in the study of Karnatak Art. A detailed survey of select centres of art and architecture such as Badami, Aihoḷe, Paṭṭadkal, Lakkuṇḍi and Hampi was undertaken and as a first step, an exhaustive study of the historical and artistic remains of Paṭṭadkal was completed by the Director and published in the Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province for 1941–46. A similar account was published by him in the K. N. Dikshit memorial volume. Notes on the architecture of over one hundred typical temples built in different styles of architecture such as Gupta, Chalukya, Hoysaḷa and Vijayanagara, and scattered in different parts of Karnatak were prepared with a view to preparing a volume on Karnatak Architecture. The evolution of Karnatak sculpture was made out by a regular examination of the stone and metal objects of art found in the temples. The analysis has yielded the following general lines of development of Karnatak architecture:–

I. The earliest monuments in India are the pre-historic memorial tombs or dolmens erected with huge unhewn single stones which are assigned to the megalithic period of Indian Archaeology. They are simple, square or rectangular cells

The sacrificial altars or *Vēdis* suggested the erection of homes for gods. The Buddhists adopted the *Vēdi* formula for the construction of *Stūpas* and *Chaityas* with simple domes.

The dolmens with the domes of the *Chaityas* or *Stūpas* gave rise to the simple shrines with *gōpuras*.

II. The earliest structural temples known to exist in India belong to the Gupta period (4th—5th century A. D.) and are simple flat-roofed single-halled houses for gods. The Gupta influence spread to Karnatak and is evident in the ' Ladkhan ' temple at Aihoḷe.

In the Dekkan and Karnatak where *trap* rock is found in abundance, excavations of cave temples were made, e. g. Elephaṇṭā, Kārlā, Kanhēri, Bedsā etc , in Western India and Badami, Aihoḷe etc. in Karnatak.

III. The 6th Century A. D. saw rhe rise of rock-cut caves as well as domed temples in Karnatak. The domes afforded scope for the architect to evolve special styles of architecture.

IV. The monuments of seventh to ninth Century A. D. show the influence of southern and northern styles of architecture which slowly developed special features of their own. The Dravidian or Pallava style was adopted but soon the Chalukyan style rising out of cave architecture was popular throughout Karnatak.

V. The 10th to 13th century A. D. saw the meeting of the Chalukya and early Pallava styles in the Rāshṭrakūṭa and later Chālukyan temples of the Dekkan and Karnatak. Karnatak

art and architecture rose to its zenith under the patronage of the later Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi.

VI. The Hoysaḷa style of the Mysore temples is only an extension of the Chalukya style with the Chōḷa influence of the adjoining Tamil country. Tall towers and *gōpuras*, and vast enclosures (*prākāras*) were the special features of this style which took greater proportions in the Vijayanagara period i. e. 14th–16th Century A. D.

The Vijayanagara temples show vastness and greater heights of the *gōpuras* when the style had been reduced more or less to a steriotyped formula and convention.

VII. Later architecture is only a mixture of all styles strongly impressed by the Mohummadan art. The Adilshahi style is greatly in evidence in Karnatak in the 17th and 18th century A. D.

Mohummadan art killed the indigenous style and suppressed local genius. British monuments are simple, prosaic and generally unartistic.

The exuberent and luxurious indigenous art of India should, therefore, be revived on the models of the old monuments and artistic productions.

Sculptures and Bronzes

The annual research tours undertaken by the Director and his staff have secured a large collection of stone and metal images for the Institute. They are Buddhist, Hindu and Jaina. There are some unique finds in this Collection and the art galleries of Hindu and Jaina sections are rich in their variety and number. The most note-worthy Hindu metal fabrics are Rāvaṇa, Dattātrēya, Naṭarāja, Mahishāsuramardinī etc. The Ādinātha

Plate V



Sculpture of Naṭarāja from Paṭṭadakal (8th century A. D.).
Now deposited in the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

Tīrthaṅkara, Kūshmāṇḍini Padmāvati, Nandīśvaravaradvīpa and Lōkapāla Brahmadēva etc. are rare specimens in the Jaina section. Among **the sculptures,** the earliest and the most interesting is the **image of Naṭarāja** from Paṭṭadkal which is assigned to the 8th Century A. D. from its environment and style. Gōpālakṛishṇa, Sarasvatī, Kārtikēya, Bhairava, Saptamātrikas, **Durgā with camel as her vehicle** and the images of the Jain Tīrthankaras Supārśva and Pārśvanātha are unique for the execution of art and subject-matter.

The total number of metal images in the Museum attached to the Institute comes approximately to 250 and of the stone figures to 95. There are 5 wooden images of which **Kinnari** and **Varuṇa** are unique.

A **Palaeographic Gallery** has been erected to illustrate the development of Kannaḍa alphabet from the 1st Century B. C. to the 17th Century A. D. by means of original inscriptions from Karnatak. This is a **rare feature** of the Museum The gallery contains typical hero stones, *sati* stones and the *Nishidhi* (Jain memorial) stones for which Karnatak is noted. There are two stones depicting the act of self-immolation in fire by a devotee on the occasion of solar eclipse which are o unusual interest for the history of religious practices in Karnatak.

Karnatak Manuscripts

The Karnatak is rich in the manuscipt material of the literary and historical character. The Institute has been able to collect a large quantity of palm-leaf and paper literary manuscript works—some on loan and some as presentations. The strenuous efforts using all good offices and personal influences were made to ransack the manuscripts lying in private custody but not with complete success. The owners are not usually

inclined to part with their possessions though the materials are decaying through the havoc of insects and vandalism. Inspite of this, it has been possible to secure about 1000 volumes besides about 250 Sanskrit works in *pothi*. The whole collection has been examined and classified under the following twelve heads:–

I Grammar, Prosody, Rhetorics etc.,

II Dictionaries.

III Purāṇa and Kāvya.

IV Songs and Stōtras.

V Story and Biography.

VI Vēdānta.

VII Dharmaśāstra.

VIII Vīraśaiva philosophy (Vachana and Kāvya).

IX Secular sciences–

Astrology, Mathematics, Sexology, Medicine, Music, Drama, Dramatic Literature etc.

X Historical Paper Documents.

XI Kaḍitas (Old account books).

XII Miscellaneous.

Descriptive Catalogues of these manuscripts are being prepared and the first volume containing exhaustive information on 55 works is in the Press. *Kavijihvābandhana* a work on Kannaḍa prosody and *Airāvata* a new work by Kumara-Vyāsa are already published by the Director and a few more are in the Press. (Vide List of Publications of the Institute at the end).



Life in a hermitage in the forest, Virūpāksha temple, Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur District.

Study of Folk-songs or Janapada Literature

The folk--songs form a valuable evidence to understand the ancient culture and civilization of the people by whom they are in daily recitation. The Institute has not been slow in tackling this source. So far, nearly 500 songs from different parts of Karnatak. which are still sung by the women–folk are collected and classified according to subject-matter. Some of them are couched in classical idiom conveying the highest truths of philosophy and ethics in lucid but penetrative style.

Album of photographs and sketches of sculptures

As a sure guide for the study of iconography and art etc., ancient temples and sculptures representing different schools of plastic art and architecture of Ancient India were either photographed by the Photographer-Artist of the Institute or their photo-prints were purchased. The following is the collection under this head :—

Photos	Photo-negatives	Slides	Sketches of sculptures	Blocks
900	about 60 (glass) and 300 (film)	152	205	200

Besides this, reproductions of Paintings in the ceiling of the Virūpāksha temple at Hampi were got prepared to the original size and colour and they are exhibited in the Museum.

Historical Documents in Mōḍi and Persian

The history of Karnatak subsequent to the fall of Vijayanagara in 1565 is shrowded in darkness. The Moslem and Marāṭhā rule was established in Karnatak during the 17th to

19th Centuries A. D. until the advent of the British as a ruling power in India. This intervening period has to be made out only by means of the historical documents in Mōḍi and Persian issued by the Mohemmadan and Marāṭhā rulers. The Institute has collected so far nearly 8,000 documents. They have been read and listed. Of these 2,682 have been summarised and 491 transcribed. The earliest document belongs to A. D. 1631 and the latest to A. D. 1878. They cover a period of nearly 250 years of the dark period of Karnatak History.

They generally deal with the history of the *Dēsagats* of Kerūr, Koṇṇūr, Hungund, Jamkhaṇḍi etc. and furnish interesting details about the contact of the Kannaḍigas with Mahārāshṭra.

Museum

As a corollary of the basic materials collected, the Museum of historical and literary interest was started at the Institute. It affords much original evidence for making independent researches into the Culture of Karnatak. The Museum is arranged in the following Galleries :–

(1) Archaeology – pre-historic and historic.

(2) Sculpture and Bronze.

(3) Art, Architecture, Painting etc.

(4) Manuscript Library.

(5) Historical documents.

(6) Palaeographic Gallery etc. etc. and

(7) Numismatic Cabinet.

Maps and charts of historical and literary interest are prepared and exhibited for the information of the visitors.

Extension Lectures by the Director

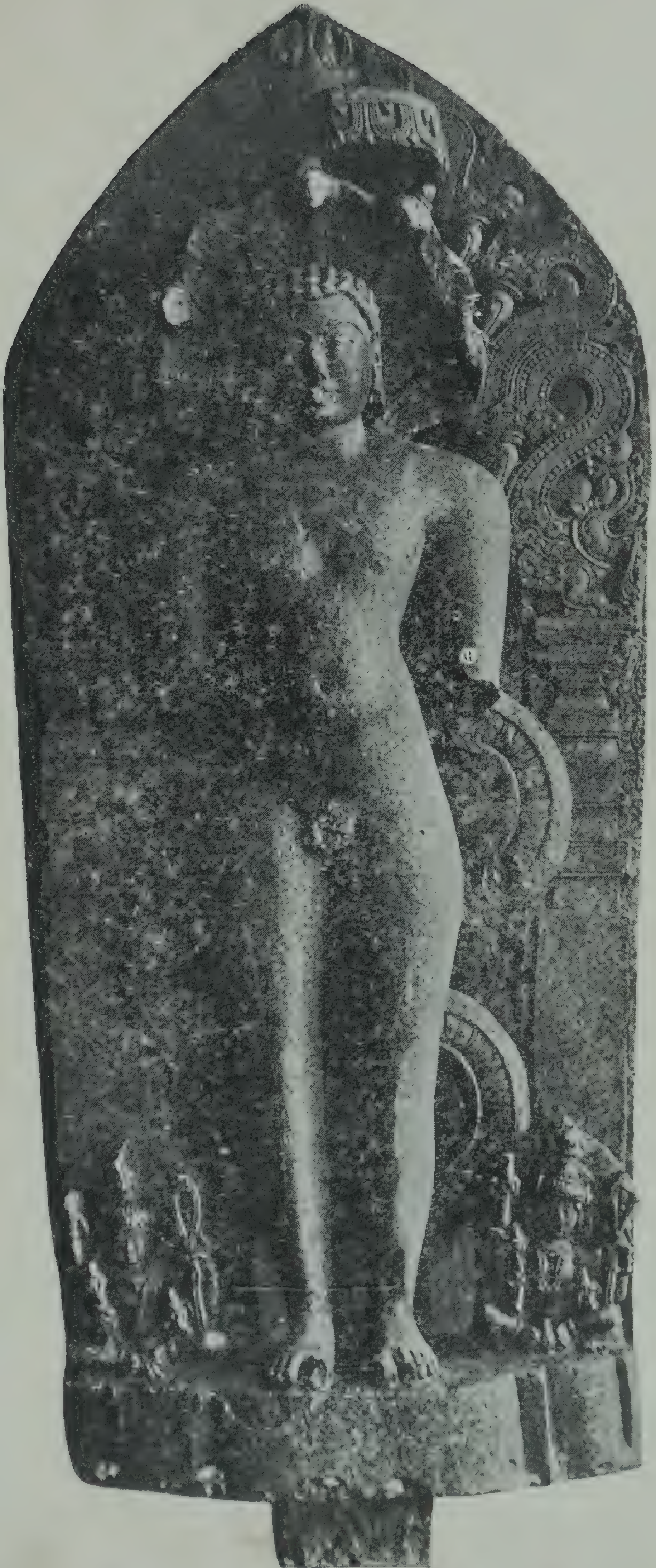
To interest the scholars and the general public in Kannaḍa Research, the Director delivered series of lectures on (1) Karnatak and its contribution to Indian culture, (2) Karnatak before the rise of the Kadambas, (3) Art and Social life under the early Chālukyas of Badami (6th to 8th Century A. D.) (4) Sources for the study of Ancient Indian Culture and the critical methods to handle them. (5) Chalukyas of Badami and their Temples and (6) Paṭṭadkal and its Sculptures.

Annual Research Lectures

Every year two courses of Annual Research Lectures by distinguished scholars on topics of their special study are arranged. The following courses have been delivered so far :—

Year	Name of Lecturer	Subject
1940	Rao Bahadur C. R. Krishnamacharlu. B. A.	1. Researches in the Purāṇic and Vēdic Literatures.
		2. The Dekkan and South Indian Archaeology.
		3. The Monuments in the Bombay Presidency.
1940	Mr. M. Govind Pai. M. A.	1. Ranna and his works.
		2. The date of Basava.
		3. The Kannaḍa Literature between the 3rd and the 9th Century A. D.

1941	Mr. K. V. S. Aiyar, B. A.,	1. The Method of Historical Research. 2. Some dark spots in the history of the Rāshṭrakūṭas of Maḷkhēḍ
1941	Dr. A. N. Narasimhia, M.A., Ph. D.,	Studies in Kannaḍa Philology.
1942	Dr. C. R. Sankaran, M. A.,	Some problems in Kannaḍa Linguistics.
1943	Dr. M. H. Krishna. M. A., Ph. D.	Pre-historic Karnatak.
1943	Prof. D. K. Bhimasen Rao, M. A	1. Some different readings of Sabdamaṇidarpaṇa. 2. Anubhavāmṛita and Harikathāmṛitasāra.
1944	Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J.	1. The Migrations. 2. Religious Evolution. 3. Development of the Indo – Mediterranean Tomb.
1945	Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M. A., F. R. A. S. B.,	1. Archaeology of Karnatak from palaeolithic to Vijayanagara times.
1945	Kinnari Vidvān Hulgur Krishtacharya	History of Karnatak Music and the Songs of the Haridāsas.



Sculpture of Pārśvanātha from Amminabhāvi, Dharwar District now in Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

1946	Dr. A. N. Upadhye. M. A. D. Litt.	1. Pushpadanta and his works. 2. Vārāṅgacharite and Jaṭāsimhaṇandi. 3. The Authorship and date of Vaḍḍārādhane.
1946	Mr. Lakshminarayanrao.M.A.	The Noḷamba Pallavas.
1947	Mr. Narasingarao Manvi, M. A.	The psycho-analysis of Style with special reference to Kannada writers.
1948	Pandit Muliya Timmappayya	1. The extent of Kannaḍa Nāḍu. 2. Dēsi Literature. 3. The Bājane-gabba and Yakshagāna.
1949	Prof. M. Mariappa Bhat, M. A., L. T.	1. Kannada Culture through Indigenous words and phrases, 2. Inscriptions, and 3. Literature.
1950	Dr. C. Narayan Rao, M. A., Ph D.,	1. Race and Language. 2. Kannaḍa and Telugu Literatures. 3. The form of Literature.
1950	Shri Sediyapu Krishna Bhat,	1. Alphabets in Kannaḍa.

Reference Library

The Institute has built up a fine Research Library of printed books, within the resources at its disposal. But considering the vastness of the scope of research and the addition of the two new branches — Philology and Sociology, the present equipment falls too short of the requirements.

Work of the Readers

In the newly started branches of Sociology, Philology and Kannaḍa Literature, the Readers have begun work in their respective subjetcs. A sociological survey of the Navāyat Community settled in the Bhatkal Petha and the adjoining area has been undertaken by the Reader in Sociology in addition to the collection of sociological information for the revision of the Bombay District–Gazetteers. The Reader in Kannaḍa Language and Literature has been studying "Samaya Parīkshe" with a view to editing and publishing it. He is also working at the problem "Jaina Bhāratas in Kannaḍa." The Philology Reader is engaged in the Linguistic study of some Kannaḍa classics such as *Vaḍḍārādhane* and Ranna's *Gadāyuddha*. The work is thus progressing well in these sections of the Institute.

Post-Graduate Teaching and Research

The Institute is also devoting its attention to the training of the Research Fellow and the Research Students to enable them to handle the basic materials scientifically. There is a provision for post-graduate teaching and research for Ph.D. in Ancient Indian History and Kannaḍa The Director of Kannaḍa Research Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., was a recognised University Teacher under the Bombay University. One student Shri A. T. Patil, M. A , was awarded Doctorate

for the thesis on " Prasanna Veṅkaṭadāsa and his works " prepared by him under the guidance of the Director. After the establishment of the Karnatak University, the Institute was recognised by it for Post-graduate studies for Ph. D. in the above subjects and about a dozen students are now working under the Director.

The Research Seminar of the Institute

The Research Staff of the Institute have formed into a union called the Research Seminar where research papers on special topics are read and discussed usually once a fortnight.

Conclusion

The study of Kannaḍa Culture cannot be complete without a comprehensive survey of all the cultural remains scattered in the country. May they be the archaeological or artistic relics, literary works, social and political institutions or the linguistic materials etc., their patient and continuous analysis and study is essential for getting at a correct picture of the movements of the Ancient Karnatak and of her contribution to the building of the civilization of Bhāratavarsha. The humble attempts made by the Kannada Research Institute in this direction will, it is hoped, satisfy the cravings of the scholars engaged in antiquarian and literary research.

Opinions of Scholars on the Institute, Museum and Manuscript Library

Rajasevasakta Prof. B. M. Srikantia, M. A., B. L., Bangalore (14–4–1940)

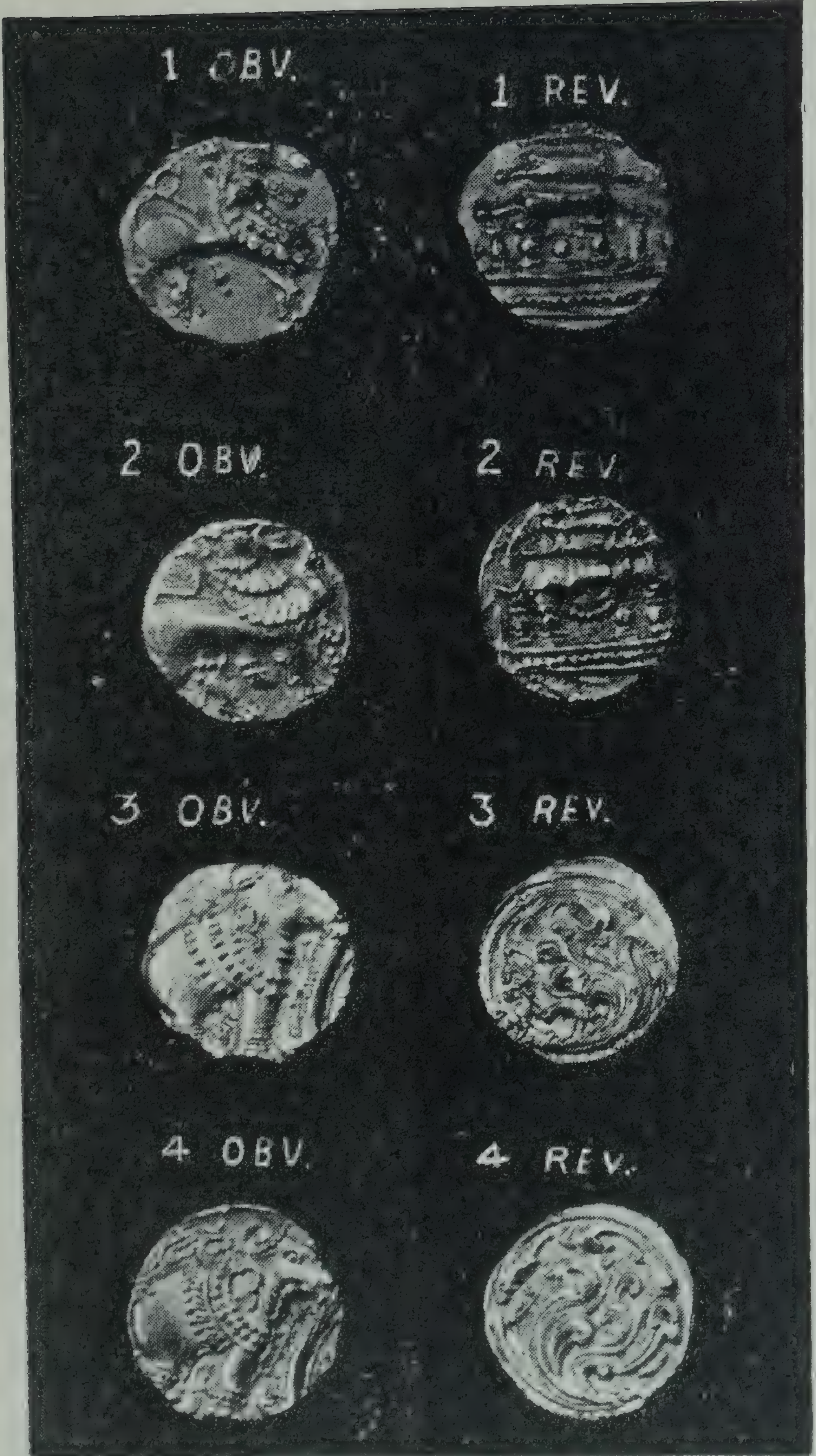
"Sri R. S. Panchamukhi was good enough to show me round his office and Collections. A very good beginning has already been made and vigorous search for manuscripts and materials for a Museum is being made. I was happy to see an inscription of Kirtivarma of about the 7th century and Jaina images from Bhatkal side and various photographs of hero-stones and Mastikals. Ancient manuscripts of Kannada literary works are being collected and I was lucky to see a manuscript of Nandi Chandas, which is a somewhat different recension to the printed work. Under the fostering care of a scholar and keen archaeologist like Sri Panchamukhi, I have every confidence that the work in this part of the Karnatak will be speeded up and a rich harvest furnished to the world of scholarship early."

"....Already he has worked up, I am delighted to say, a good nucleus for a Karnatak History Department in the University of Karnataka which we are all looking forward to in the near future. With more funds and an independent building in the beautiful grounds of the Karnatak College or elsewhere, Mr. Panchamukhi will be able to organise and complete all kinds of antiquarian research and train a number of efficient scholars to assist him in the glorious work. I trust he will add some excavation work also in old capitals of the region." (26–10–1944)

Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M. A , Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi. (30–5–1940)

" It was indeed a great pleasure to me to see the results of the creation of the new Department of Kannada Research under its Director, Mr. Panchamukhi, whose services have been lent by my department in the interest of research in the Bombay Karnatak. I am certain that this office will now be considered as a permanent fixture and its logical development into a Karnatak Museum as an inevitable corollary...."

" Though I have been closely watching the growth of the Institute at every stage, since its inception, I must say that the phenomenal development of the Institute has now exceeded the expectations and the question of its proper housing and equipment can no longer be delayed. With the end of war in sight and educational reconstruction inevitable in the near future, the Institute ought to play its important role in providing a nucleus for the organisation of visual instruction in history, geography and culture throughout Karnatak. The time has now come for the Director to start excavation work as a sequel to the vast and fruitful exploration carried on by him during the



Coins of Hoysaḷa (?) Udayāditya and Kadamba dynasty (?),
Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

past 5 years I consider Mr. Panchamukhi as a singularly appropriate scholar for the Directorship of the Institute both in its historical and literary aspects and only hope that he may be able to show his worth by his learned publications, which have been too long held up by the paper shortage. Given proper facilities by Government, I am sure the achievement of the last five years is bound to be exceeded during the next five years under the intelligent and enthusiastic direction of Mr. Panchamukhi." (15–2–1945)

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, LL.D ,Bombay(3–10–1941)

"I very much enjoyed my visit to this Institution. Mr. Panchamukhi explained to me the various interesting exhibits and I was amazed to find that it was the work of only 2 years. Mr. Panchamukhi seems to have a passion for his subject and I hope that under his able direction and guidance this useful institution will prosper."

Rao Bahadur P. G. Halkatti, B. A., LL. B , Pleader Bijapur. (19–1–1942)

" I was glad to visit the Kannada Research Office. It is a great pleasure that Mr. Panchamukhi has been able to collect valuable materials which throw light on the ancient history and culture of Karnatak. There is vast field for research work of this kind in all the parts of Karnatak, as is seen from the relics found in South Canara and Herkal in the Bijapur District which are distantly situated. There is great scope for expansion in all the three Departments – Archaeology, Literature and the Museum. But unfortunately, not much attention has been bestowed by Government for research work in Karnatak hither-to and it is hoped that Government will be more liberal in helping this office."

Shri M. H. Krishna, M. A. Ph. D, Professor of History, Mysore University and Director of Archaeology, Mysore State. (11–12–1942)

" The amount of good work the Institute has been able to do in the short span of three years is wonderfully good. Valuable research work has been done both in the field of Archaeology and in the field of Literature. An excellent collection of antiquities and manuscripts has been made and a small Museum has been organised. Since Bombay Karnatak was the home of numerous empires and of their cultures and the field has been inadequately studied in the past, the Government of Bombay may well be congratulated on starting such an excellent Institution. It may well be expected that the latter will in due course of time develop into a great Centre of research in the history and culture of the Dekkan. Mr. Panchamukhi is indefatigable and has proved his capacity to be a leader of research work in North Karnatak."

Mr. Q. M. Moneer, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona. (9–1–1944)

" I visited the Kannada Research Institute at Dharwar on the 9th January 1944 and was guided over its different branches by its learned Director Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi. The progress made in the development of its Museum and collection of manuscripts as well as real research activities during its short period of existence so far is indeed remarkable and such as promises to raise the Institute to a very high rank among the learned societies of the Province. Among other factors, this Institute is in my opinion preparing a very sound ground for the creation of a University for the Bombay Karnatak for very real and urgent reasons. I am sure under the indefatigable

Plate IX



Hero-stones from Kaikiṇi, Bhatkal Petha.

guidance and care of Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi this Institute is fast rising to an eminence that may stand to his lasting fame and name."

Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J., Professor of Ancient Indian History, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. (2-3-1944)

"I was much impressed by the amount of work done by Mr. Panchamukhi and his assistants, in the short period of its existence. They must be most heartily congratulated. The Museum is nicely arranged and in proper order, the collection of manuscripts is especially praiseworthy. It is to be expected that the Institute will soon have its proper building in a place more accessible to the general public and in particular to the students."

Dr R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi. (15-6-1945)

"The Institute is alive, and realizes the immensity and the high value of its task. I wish it continued and growing success".

"The Kannada Research Institute has already done work of sufficient importance to demand further support. Its building is wholly inadequate, and its geographical and historical scope are far beyond the capacity of a single man, however experienced and energetic. This sense of inadequacy is itself a tribute to Mr. Panchamukhi, who has brought together and registered a valuable collection of historic and pre-historic material and has indicated clearly the future potentiality of the Institute. At the present moment, inadequately housed and staffed, the Institute stands at the parting of the ways-to development or to frustration." (29-4-1947)

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay. (6–10–1948)

"In company with the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Karnatak College I visited this Research Institute to-day and was shown round by Prof. R. S. Panchamukhi. I was not only delighted but amazed to see the many and varied exhibits illustrating the epigraphy, sculpture, architecture and painting of the Karnatak. I hope that they will in time be adequately housed. I should like more publicity to be given to this Institute and its exhibits. Batches of students should be encouraged to come and there might well be an exhibition open to the public. I congratulate all concerned on the great historical and literary work that they are doing. Prof. Panchamukhi deserves full encouragement."

Dr. Panna Lall, M A., D. Litt., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., formerly Adivser to Governor, U. P. (29–10–1948)

" This small Museum is one of the best organised that I have seen. It has rightly confined itself, for the present, to collecting objects of archaeological and artistic interest found in the Kannada districts with the result that it is not only of considerable value to the research student, but also to the general public to whom it gives a good idea of the archaeological wealth of this neighbourhood.

The exhibits are well arranged, and it is apparent, are carefully looked after. It is a happy idea to arrange the inscrip-tions in the form of a palaeographic gallery, to show at a glance, how the script has developed from the 1st Century B. C. to modern times.

The Museum has some very fine Jaina statues, and some terra cotta pieces are of unique interest. It is apparent that

Plate X



Nut-cracker artistically and romantically designed (closed

Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.

the Museum owes much to the ability and the enthusiasm of the Director of Kannada Research–Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., - I am very grateful to him for inviting me, and giving me an opportunity to see such valuable collection. An urgent need of the Museum is a suitable building of its own.

The Museum is well worth a visit by students from all parts of India."

The Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, Bombay. (24–12–1948)

"Any account of the Literature, art and music of a people is of abiding interest as revealing its soul. Karnatak has many cultural remains : the ruins of Hampi, the gigantic statues of Gomateshwar at Shravan Belgola and Karkala, the Hoysala tempeles at Belur and Halebid and the Jain temples at Mudbidri and Barkur—to mention only a few—are the glory not only of Karnatak but of the whole of India. I, therefore, read with interest about the researches narrated in "Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province from 1941–46" which Mr. Panchamukhi handed over to me on the occasion of my visit to the Kannada Research Institute Dharwar, on the 5th December 1948. It contains a detailed account of the researches about the history, art,archaeology,epigraphy, and manuscripts of Karnatak. Of particular interest is the study of Pattadkal sculptures which fills a gap in the history of ancient Deccan art of 8th century A. D. as these sculptures are found only at Pattadkal. The Institute is doing valuable work in unravelling the cultural history of Karnatak and I am sure it will accomplish a good deal in the several fields of research enumerated above."

The Hon'ble Sri. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. (1–1–1949.)

"I am glad to note the progress and development of cultural Institution. I hope with the help of all conce this Institution would develop into a first class research cent

Shri S. Nijalingappa. Member, All India Cong Committee. (26–1–1949)

" To visit this Institution of which Shri Panchamukh the soul and spirit, is both an education and an enlightenm The Government concerned ought to give unstinted suppor make this unique Institution serve the great purpose for wl such institutions stand. It was a pleasure to listen to S Panchamukhi as he went on explaining the origin and gro of man's effort to express himself in language and art."

Dr. F.E. Zeuner, D.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Geo-chronol University of London. (21–3–1949)

" In the course of a research expedition carried out behalf of the Government of India, in connection with Department of Archaeology, I have had the opportunity visit the Kannada Research Institute at Dharwar. I wish congratulate the Government of Bombay on the substan achievements of this Institute. Considering that it was founc only in 1939, it is gratifying to see that in less than 10 yea Vidyaratna R. S. Panchamukhi, Director of Kannada Resear has been able to develop the Institute in every branch of activities. He has been a poineer in the field and built up t fine Research Centre almost single-handed.

The Museum deserves to be developed into a first class cen of visual instruction. I consider this point of particu importance in view of the impending institution of a Univers for Karnatak at Dharwar. The exhibits in the Museu comprise rare and unique specimens. The Palaeograpl

Gallery, the Art and Images sections and the Gallery of Pre-historic Archaeological Antiquities are very impressive and instructive, but all sections are in need of further development, especially from the museological point of view.

. . . .

This Institute has, within the short span of 10 years, achieved much, and its success is entirely due to the vision, enthusiasm, initiative and capacity of its Director. His experience and scholarship are indispensable for the further development of this Research Centre, since institutions of this type must always be directed by persons with the necessary knowledge of their particular area. But the Director of an Institution of this size cannot be expected to fulfil his duties to the best of his ability unless he has adequate assistance.

. . . .

In conclusion, I should like to reiterate that it is highly desirable to raise the Kannada Research Institute to the rank of a first class research centre, and if possible to affiliate it to the future Karnatak University . . . ."

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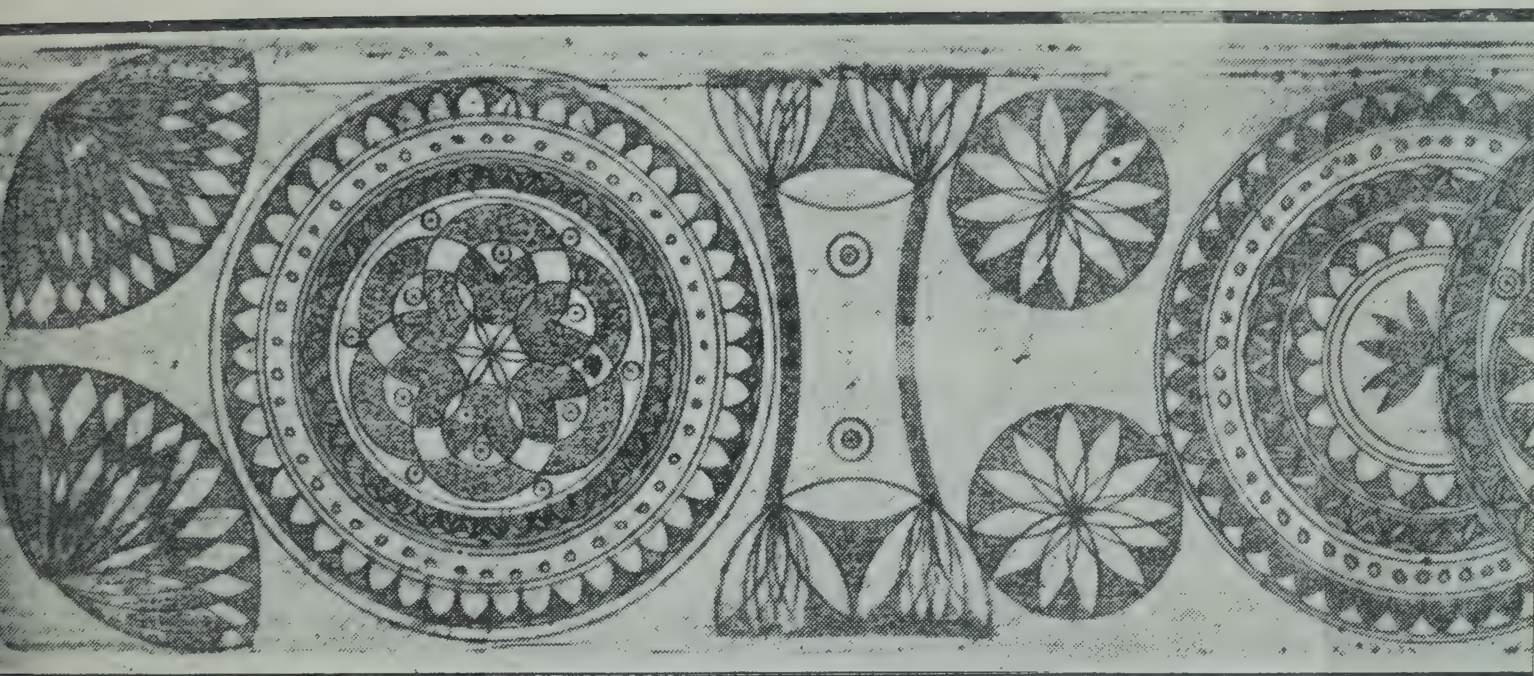
Shri R A. Jahagirdar, M. A., LL. B., Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar. (28–11–1949)

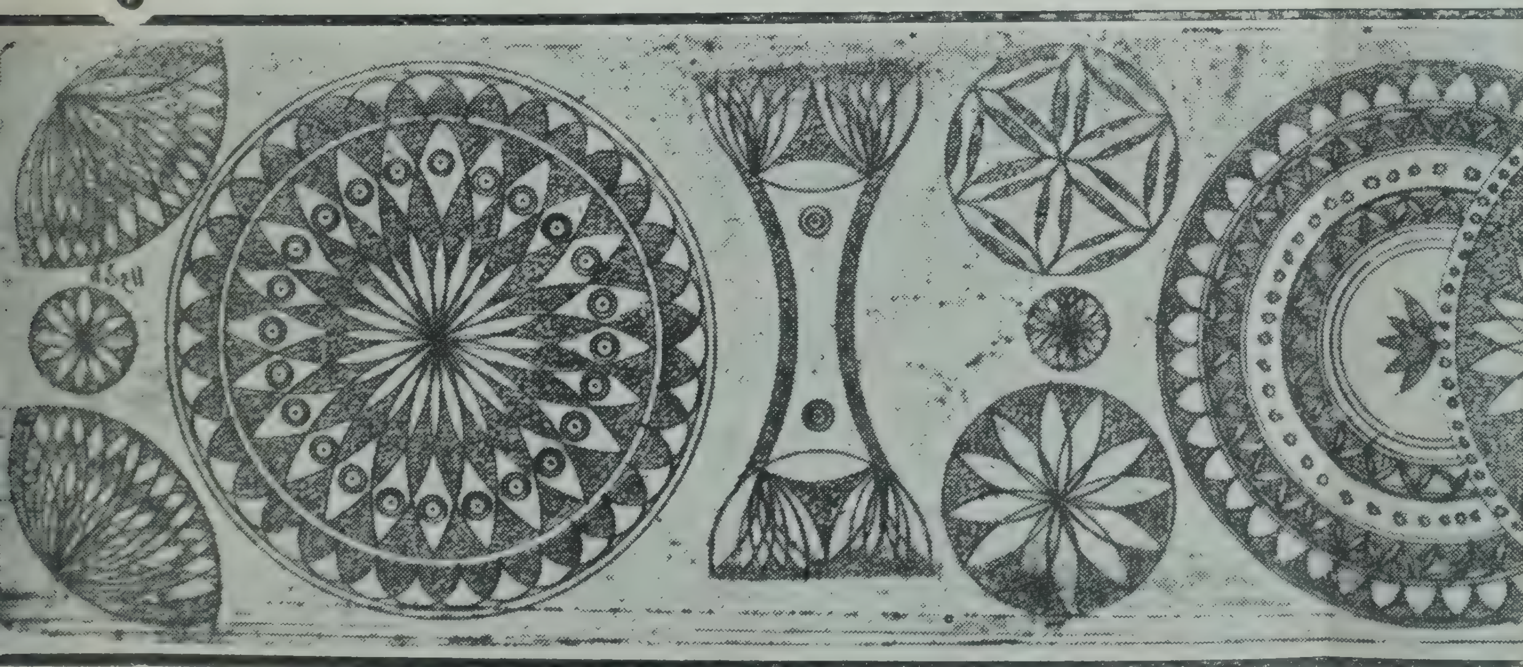
"I visited the Kannada Research Institute to-day and spent 2 hours in studying the different exhibits. Mr. Panchamukhi, the Director of the Kannada Research Institute deserves to be congratulated in collecting all these materials almost single handed. It is a happy idea to arrange the exhibits in all the sections of the Institute in their chronological order so that he who sees them can form an idea as to how script or the art developed during the last 2000 years or more. These exhibits are really the visual aids for studyiug the ancient history of Karnatak.

Till this Research Institute was established at Dharw appears that no serious attempt was made to collect the valu historical materials in this part of Karnatak. The Rese work done by Mr. Panchamukhi during the last 10 year admirable. It has thrown light on several obscure periods the ancient history of Karnatak. His work also points out this part of Karnatak is still a virgin ground and it may k several Research scholars engaged for a number of years bef it yields all its secrets. Excavation in some selected area expected to add considerably to our knowledge. It is hop that this collection will inspire some future historian to write authentic history of ancient Karnatak."

Mr. Pierre Gourou, Professor, College de France. (10–9 1950)

"I came to see, under the kind and able guidance of M R. S. Panchamukhi, Director of the Museum, the very interesting collections which have been assembled here. I was al admiration before so much labour yielding so beautiful results It was with a great joy that I discovered the monuments of Kannada. I have thus been better enlightened on the ancient life of Kannada. No praise is too great for the magnificient work accomplished by Dr. R. S. Panchamukhi and by his collaborators." (Translated from French)





Artistic designs incised on palm-leaves from the Manuscri

Publications
of
The Kannada Research Institute,
Dharwar

Select opinions of scholars and distinguished persons

I. Karnatak Inscriptions Vol. I :—

Edited by R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., Director of Kannada Reasearch. Cr. Quarto; Intro. 21 pp. & 180 pp. 5 plates. Price Rs. 4/– (calico) Rs. 3/– (card board) 1941

1) RAO BAHADUR K. N. DIKSHIT, M. A., F. R. A. S. B., Director General of Archaeology in India (June 26, 1941)

" It is certainly very creditable to you to bring out this publication on the Karnatak Inscriptions . . . . In the preface you refer to the reconstruction of the history of Karnatak. I am sure this work should form part of your own work and no

other scholar will be able to tackle this better . . . . Th inscriptions you collected from Bhatkal are very important an the information you have published about the Nagire Chief very interesting. "

2) RAO BAHADUR C. R. KRISHNAMACHARLU, B. A. Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras (July 10, 1941)

" The work shows that a good deal of trouble has been taken by you . . . . The present volume is a welcome addition to the epigraphical literature bearing on the Bombay Karnatak area . . . . Your introduction is very helpful to scholars."

3) THE HINDU (September 28, 1941)

" The range is fairly wide since information refers to a whole millenium and to distant District-ships as well as to capital areas and empires . . . . Our knowledge of period eontent is thus made richer and more definite."

4) THE ANNALS OF THE BHANDARKAR ORIENTIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Vol. XXII p. 293)

" This valuable collection of 69 inscriptions........ The entire arrangement of the inscriptions is no less of palaeographic and literary interest than of historical volume . . . . The richness of this collection, however is not confined to its vocabulary as it must have been clear from the foregoing. The editing and presentation are scholarly and artistic . . . . "

5) THE JOURNAL OF SRI VENKATESVARA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE (Vol. III pp. 291)

" The Director has given useful introduction and has at some places tried to amend the views of previous scholars and palaeographical experts."

6) THE NAGPUR TIMES (July 11, 1941)

"........Contains much original matter."

7) **ಕರ್ಮವೀರ,** (ತಾರೀಖು ೧೫–೯–೪೧)

........" ಈ ಶಾಸನಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾಲದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ತಿಳಿಯುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡದ ವೈಚಿತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡಾಗುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿವೆಂಬುದೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವದು "

................" ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಭಾಷೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗೆಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಅತ್ಯುಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಇಂಥ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದುದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ."

II. Annual Report on Kannada Research in Bombay Province, 1939-40

By R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A.,
Director of Kannada Research.
Cr. Quarto; 139 pp. 10 plates.
Price Rs. 4–0–0 (calico); Rs. 3–8–0 (card board) 1941

1) RAO BAHADUR K. N. DIKSHIT, M. A., F. R. A. S. B.,
Director General of Archaeology in India (November 16, 1941)

" Mr. Panchamukhi's report which is just out, shows to what advantage he has utilised his opportunities and added considerably to our knowledge of the culture of ancient Karnatak . . . . The discovery of the site of Herakal and

of the linear carvings and drawings in Jamkhandi State whic are described in the report are of first rate importance and th chapter on Jainism and the Antiquities of Bhatkal is a uniqu contribution to the study of Jain art and iconography."

2) THE JOURNAL OF SRI VENKATESVARA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, TIRUPATI (Vol. III p. 291)

"The above report is a valuable conspectus of the work done by the newly founded Kannada Research Department situated at Dharwar. Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi must be warmly commended for the amount of spade work he has done in every line . . . . "

3) **ಕರ್ಮವೀರ** ತಾ. (೨೨—೬—೪೨):— ರಂಗರಾವ ರಾ. ದಿವಾಕರ, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಲೆಲ್. ಬಿ.

"ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವದು."

III. Digest of Annual Report on Kannada Research in Bombay Province, 1941-42

By R. S. Panchamukhi, M.A.,
Director of Kannada Research.
Cr. Quarto; 30 pp. + 4 plates,
Price: As. 9. 1945

(Opinions on II & III)

1) HIS EXCELLENCY RAJA SIR MAHARAJ SINGH, Governor of Bombay (October 21, 1948)

"The publications are written in an interesting and attractive manner and amply show the scholarship, enthusiasm and hard work of Mr. Panchamukhi."

2) DR. V. S. AGRAVALA, Assistant Superintendent, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi (June 20, 1946)

" Annual Report on Kannada Research 1939–40 and (2) Digest of Annual Report 1940–41. These are first-rate scholarly productions and I am very happy to find your efforts to salvage original historical and archaeological material in the Kannada Province being such an out-standing success. The progress of the institution. I note with pleasure entirely depends on your initiative and drive. I do not consider anything so essential in the programme of our future researcn as systematical, regional survey for redeeming original epigraphic and other cultural material from each linguistic province. I have read with great interest your memorandum on Kannada Research in Bombay Province and would like to recommend it to other regional institutions. I am glad that, it also includes an investigation into the linguistic material of the area or more correctly speaking the entire stock of *Janapada* culture."

3) RAO BAHADUR K. N. DIKSHIT, M.A.,F.R.A.S.B. (Retired) Director General of Archaeology in India, Simla, (now at Poona) dated 23–7–1946.

" I must acknowledge with thanks the receipt of report or the digest of the work done four years ago . . . . I find the discussions of the epigraphs accurate and illuminating particularly regarding the early Chalukya and Kadamba inscriptions examined."

4) ONE EPIGRAPHIST FROM OOTACAMUND writes under date 21—9—1945 as followes:—

" Absorbing interest carries one through your Digest, full

of out-standing discoveries in the field of Karnatak histo archaeology and literature. Your masterly treatment of topics and the breadth of vision which sweeps not only over domain of Epigraphy, but far beyond over pre-history, arc tecture, iconography, numismatics and other branches knowledge, never letting out the minutest detail, remind me our great stalwart poineers like Fleet, Krishna Sastri and Narasinhachar. Karnatak has at last found in you a wort exponent of its glorious history and culture. Please do n read amiss this sincere expression of my genuine impressions."

IV. Three Lectures

By K. V. Subrahmanya Aiya B. A., Retired Superintende for Epigraphy, Coimbatore. Dem Octavo, pp. 112. Price Rs. 1/ 1941

1) THE JOURNAL OF SRI VENKATESVARA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, TIRUPATI. (Vol. XXX p. 291)

" What we notice as the chief merit of these lectures is that the lecturer has been more than successful in following the instructions he had given in the first lecture . . . . These lectures should prove valuable to students of ancient Indian History for the method of approach the lecturer has adopted "

V. Mūru Upanyāsagaḷu (in Kannaḍa)

By Govind Pai, Demy Octavo, 72 pp + 140 pp. Price Re. 1/- 1940.

1) BULLETIN OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA. Vol. III p. 402.

"........ Mr. Govind Pai has greatly obliged the student world of Kannada Literature by his critical observations presented in this discourse. Indeed the Kannada Research Institute of Dharwar has rendered valuable service by arranging and publishing these lectures."

VI. Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province, 1941–46

By Vidyāratna R.S. Panchamukhi M. A., Director of Kannada Research, Cr. Quarto pp. 79 + XIX plates. Price Rs. 2–8–0. (ordinary) Rs. 4–8–0 (calico) 1948

1) Hon'ble Shri B. G Kher, B. A, LL. B., Premier Bombay Government (December 24, 1948)

" It contains a detailed account of the recent researches about the history, art, archaeology, epigraphy, and manuscripts of Karnatak. Of particular interest is the study of Pattadakal sculptures........ The Institute is doing valuable work in unravelling the cultural history of Karnatak and I am sure it will accomplish a good deal in the several fields of research enumerated above."

2) Dr. A. S. Altekar, M. A., LL. B., D. Litt., Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Benares Hindu University, Benares. (May 22, 1949)

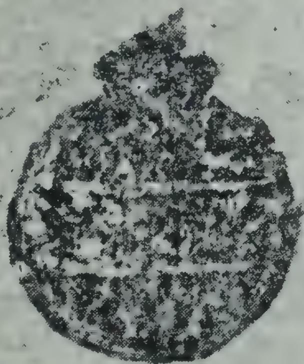
" The quinquennial report on the Kannada Research i
Bombay Presidency is useful addition to the literature on th
subject. It gives us a glimpse of the immense archaeologic
material lying still unexplored in the country. The Bomba
Government is to be thanked for establishing this new researc
Institute and its Director Mr. Panchamukhi is to be congratu
lated for the discoveries which he and his department have mad
during the course of five years. Prehistoric archaeology, archi
tecture, sculpture, epigraphy, numismatics and manuscripts hav
all received due attention from the Director and the account h
has given of the discoveries in each of them is critical anc
scholarly."

3) Mahāmahōpādhyāya Shri V. V. Mirashi, M.A., Principal
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amraoti (C. P.) (May 8, 1949)

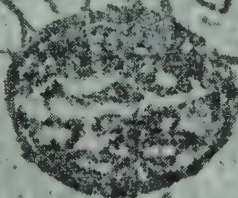
"... The Kannada Research Institute has indeed done marvellous work during the six years covered by the report anc has brought to light a wealth of material of historical interest which should be the envy of any research Institute. The report bears witness to your untiring efforts in the collection and interpretation of historical material and I congratulate you on the success which has attained them."

4) Shri M. G. Pai, Poet-Laurate (Kannaḍa) Madras Government, dated 16th May 1949.

" I went through every page of the Progress of Kannada Research in the Bombay Province from 1941–46 (Part I & II) and am really astonished at the extensive and multifarious work you have achieved. I congratulate you .... All this outturn is of no little account nor of little worth. It is of outstanding importance .... In fine, let me say once and again, I am so full of thanks to you and I am sure that all



An order to Desai not to interfere with the Dēsakulkarṇis' Inam lands.



scholars would alike stand by me in their thankfulness for this compendium of your patient but relentless Herculean labours spreading over these five years from 1941–46."

5) Dr. F. E. ZEUNER, D. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Geo-chronology, London University :— (21-3-1945)

" . . . . Mr. Panchamukhi has issued publications on his research activities which contain a wealth of new information. The first two reports and the Progress of Kannada Research in Bombay Province 1941–46 are scholarly productions."

6) Mahāmahōpādhyāya Shri D.V.Potdar,Poona (27-7-1950):-

" I am glad to inform you that I have almost finished reading of your fine booklet on the Progress of Kannada Research and so great was my satisfaction and admiration for the very valuable contributions in the same. Your scholarship and labours both deserve the highest praise. Probably this is the first time that a systematic research for Karnatak antiquities was undertaken. Indeed your contribution to our knowledge is of a high order. I wish your labours were readily appreciated and were more widely known."

7) THE BHARAT, BOMBAY (September 23, 1949):—

" Since its establishment about a decade ago, the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar has been rendering much useful service in digging a vast amount of historical and archaeological material in which North Karnatak abounds . . . . It is through pains-taking and scholarly research work of this kind that it will be possible to reconstruct and rewrite the history of the various components of India and of India itself."

8) THE SUNDAY NEWS, BOMBAY (26–2–1950):—

" . . . . This scholarly volume bears ample testimony t the excellent work that the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwa has been doing since its inception in 1939. The wealth o material of historical and literary interest brought to light by a comprehensive survey of the Karnatak would be the envy of any Research Department.

"The Progress of Kannada Research" is thus the first authoritative work giving the magnificent achievements of Karnatak in the several fields of human activity and showing the greatness of Karnatak Culture. The fine sketches of the sculptures and the 21 illustrative plates are attractive and add to the value of the work."

9) Dr. H. Goetz, Ph. D., Director, Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda (18–7–1949):—

" . . . . I have been impressed by the amount of activities of your Institute, and have especially appreciated the field work undertaken . . . . Personally I was most interested in your study on the temples of Pattadkal and the Bijapur documents . . . . "

10) Dr. A. N. UPADHYE, M. A., D. Litt., Professor of Ardhamagadhi, Rajaram College, Kolhapur (June 24, 1949).

" I have carefully gone through the major portions of it. The Report clearly shows that you are bringing to light valuable antiquarian material connected with the area of Karnatak. Your detailed study of the sites like Pattadakal is of immense value."

11) HINDU (June 5, 1949)

" . . . . The note on the historical remains of Pattadakal by the Director is very illuminating . . . . The Dircetor of the

Kannada Research Institute, Mr. R. S. Panchamukhi, is to be congratulated on the good spade work done and the results achieved so far."

12) Dr. V. S. AGRAWALA, Superintendent, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi, (9th May, 1949)

" Thanks for a copy of the Progress Report of Kannada Research (1941–46). I have read with the greatest interest the article on the Pattadakal temples. It brings into relief the wealth of the iconographic and sculptural material stored in those temples. Perhaps the adequate value of this group of important Brahmanical temples of the 8th century has not yet been realised. Their time can be fixed within very narrow limits, and therefore the styles of art and sculpture and distinguishing features of image-making as revealed in these temples can be utilised as firm evidence for dating similar monuments elsewhere and for studying separately others which may be posterior in date . . . . Although we have studied the broad features of our art, detailed analytical study is sadly deficient and strenous efforts should be made to direct art studies to fresh channels of investigation.

This may well be accomplished by you for the monuments of the Kannada area . . . . For this you of course would require a good draftsman-artist, a photographer and a scholar. Once trained with the requisite power of analysis and observation, he can be safely depended upon to producee useful material sifted with scientific accuracy. I wish that the Institute under your enthusiastic direction may achieve such results."

VII. Airāvata by Kumāra-Vyāsa (in Kannaḍa): — Edited with critical introduction etc. by Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., Director of

Kannada Research. De
Octavo. pp. 16 + pp. 100
pp. 7 Price Rs. 1-8-0. 194

1) **ಪಂಡಿತ ಮ.ಪ್ರ.ಪೂಜಾರ,** ಸೇವಾನಿವೃತ್ತ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಂಡಿತರು
ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗ ಕಾಲೇಜ, ಧಾರವಾ
(೧೪-೧೨-೫೦).

"ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಐರಾವತ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ, ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತ, ಐರಾವತ ಕಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಶೋಧನೆ, 'ಐರಾವತ'ದ ಭಾಷೆ ಶೈಲಿಗಳ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ, ಭಿನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನ ಲಿಖಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳ ಪಾಠಾಂತರಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಅಂಗಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ಲಾಘ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ತಾವು ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಿರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

. . . . . .

ಈ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಓದಿ ಇದು ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಕೃತವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಧಾರ್ಷ್ಟ್ಯವು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಆಗಲಾರದೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾಡಿನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಪ್ರಿಯರಿಗೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ, ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನದ ಆಟಕಾರರಿಗೆ, ಕೀರ್ತನಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಸ್ತುವುಳ್ಳ ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸಕೃತವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಡಬಹುದಾದ ಒಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಙ್ಮಯ ಭಾಂಡಾರಕ್ಕೊದಗಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 'ವಿದ್ಯಾರತ್ನ' ಶ್ರೀ. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿಯವರು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ".

2) **ಪ್ರೊ. ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಭೀಮಸೇನರಾವ, ಎಂ. ಎ.,** ಕನ್ನಡ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು,
ಉಸ್ಮಾನಿಯಾ ಯುನಿವ್ಹರ್ಸಿಟಿ,
ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ (ತಾ. ೧೯-೬-೫೦).

". . . . . ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತವು ತುಂಬ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ."

3) Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao, M. A., Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund (September 1, 1950)

. . . . It has been well edited. The Introduction bears the mark of scholarship and thoroughness associated with all your work."

4) Prof. D. L. Narasimhachar, M. A., Maharaja College, Mysore (November 22, 1950)

" A good beginning has been made by the Institute in the direction of editing and publishing Kannada Classics . . . . "

VIII. Kavijihvābandhanam (in Kannada) by Īśvarakavi
ಕವಿಜಿಹ್ವಾಬಂಧನಂ
(ಈಶ್ವರಕವಿ ಕೃತಂ)

(Just out) Edited with critical introduction by Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., Director of Kannada Research. Demy Octavo; XXX + pp 53 + pp XV. Price Rs. 1—4—0, 1950

IX. Karnatak Inscriptions Vol. II (Just out) Price Rs. 3/— Edited with general introduction and historical notes by Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., Director of Kannada Research. Cr. Quarto. 180 pp. + X plates. 1950.

X. Gandharvas and Kinnaras in Indian Iconography (Just out)

By R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., Director of Kannada Research. Demi Octavo. 70 pp.+ XX plates Price Rs. 2–0–0. 1950.

XI. (೧+೨) ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣದ ಪಾಠಾಂತರಗಳು
(೩) ಅನುಭವಾಮೃತವೂ, ಹರಿಕಥಾಮೃತಸಾರವೂ
ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು

ಪ್ರೊ. ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ಭೀಮಸೇನರಾವ, ಎಂ.ಎ.,
ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಉಸ್ಮಾನಿಯಾ
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ)
ಅವರಿಂದ.

XII. ಕರ್ನಾಟಿಕ ಸಂಗೀತವೂ ದಾಸಕೂಟವೂ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ
ಆರ್ಯಸಂಗೀತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು.
ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾತ್ಮಕ
ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಗಳು

ಕಿನ್ನರಿ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ ಹುಲಗೂರು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ-
ಚಾರ್ಯ ಅವರಿಂದ.

Works in the Press

XIII. **A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar Vol. I**

XIV. **Annual Report on Kannada Research in Bombay Province (1946-50)**

XV. **Karnatak Inscriptions Vol. III**

XVI. **Madhavālankāra** by Mādhava (1500 A. D.)
ಮಾಧವಾಲಂಕಾರ (in Kannada)
(ಮಾಧವ ಕವಿ ಕೃತ) ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥ (ತ್ರುಟಿತ);

ವಿದ್ಯಾರತ್ನ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿ, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಡಾಯರೆಕ್ಟರ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತವಾದುದು.

XVII. Madanatilakam by Chandrarāja (in Kannaḍa)
ಮದನತಿಲಕಂ 11th century A. D.
(ಚಂದ್ರರಾಜ ವಿರಚಿತಂ)

ಕಾಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗ್ರಂಥ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರತ್ನ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತವಾದುದು. ೧೧ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ. ಅನೇಕ ವೃತ್ತಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

XVIII. विरूपाक्षवसंतोत्सव चम्पूः (अहोबलकविविरचिता)

A semi-historical Champū work in Sanskrit on the Spring Festival of god Virūpāksha at Hampi. Edited by Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, with historical Introduction and notes.

Furnishes much new historical information on Vijayanagar.

XIX. Synchronistic Chronological Tables of Arabic, Hijari, Fasli, Saka and Christian (A. D.) years.

This is useful for the verification of dates in historical documents.

XX. Select Historical Modi Documents of Karnatak

These are important for the history of Karnatak during the Maratha and Peshwa rules.

Works Undertaken

XXI. A Guide to the Antiquities in the Museum of the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar

By Vidyāratna Shri. R.S.Panchamukhi, M. A.

XXII. Archaeology of Karnatak

By Shri. R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A.

XXIII. Historical Gleanings from Kannada Literature

XXIV. The Bhāgavata of Chāṭu Viṭṭhala (Kannada Epic Poem)

XXV. Madhurā Vijayam (मधुरा विजयम्) by Gaṅgā dēvi. A fine historical poem in Sanskrit.

Edited by Vidyāratna R. S. Panchamukhi, M. A., with introduction notes etc.

XXVI. Abalūra Charitre (in Sāṅgatya)

Edited with introduction by Shri A. M. Annigeri, M. A. Research Assistant.

N B :—Works can be had of any Book-seller or the Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar.

Opinions on Kavijihvabandhana

ಪ್ರೊ. **ಶಿ. ಶಿ. ಬಸವನಾಳ,** ಸಂಪಾದಕ, ಜಯಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಧಾರವಾಡ. (ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ೧೯೫೧):—

" ಇದು ಛಂದಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಗ್ರಂಥ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಲಬ್ಧವಿರುವ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಛಂದೋವಿಷಯಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೂ ಒಂದು. ಈ ಕವಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೫ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದವನೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ 'ಯತಿ' ಮತ್ತು 'ವಡಿ' ಇವುಗಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆ. 'ವಡಿ' ಎಂಬುದು ಯತಿಯ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭೇದ. ಇದು ಯತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಯತವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಲು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಡಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಲುಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಮೊದಲಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತಾಪ್ರಿಯರಾದುದರಿಂದ ನೃಪತುಂಗನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಯತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾಗವರ್ಮನ ಛಂದೋಬುಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಡಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ತೆಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಆದಿಪಂಪನಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕವಿಗಳು ತೆಲಗು ನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ " ವಡಿಯ " ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕವಿಗಳ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ವಚಿತ್ತಾಗಿಯಾದರೂ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಮಹತ್ತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ವಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಗ್ರಂಥವೆಂದರೆ ನಂದಿಯ ಛಂದಸ್ಸು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರ ಅಷ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಬಹು ಪ್ರಯಾಸಪಟ್ಟು ಶ್ರೀ. ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಂಚಮುಖಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಬಹು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವೆಂದೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಶ್ರೀ ಪಂಚಮುಖಿಯವರ ಉಪೋದ್ಘಾತವು ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಂಚಮುಖಿಯವರನ್ನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. "

Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao, M. A., Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund (12th March 1951)

" I find it very interesting. On every page of your learned introduction, marks of scholarship and profundity are clearly stamped. The book is a valuable addition to the works on Kannada Prosody."